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FROM
REED BROS.
CORTLAND, NEW YORK
Cabbage Specialists
—
Return Postage Guaranteed

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR
REED 1935
BROTHERS
PHONE CORTLAND, N. Y., 1896-W



REED BROS. IMPROVED DANISH NO. 22

COMMON DANISH

Test between Common Danish and Reed Bros. gave yields of 12 tons against over 20 Tons for our Danish. There were 12 rows across the field and plants were evenly spaced both ways. The flat heads looked nearly as large as ours before cutting. Lack of depth told the final story.

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Central Great Plain Field Station
Cheyenne
Wyoming
B. D. 1111

REED BROS. IMPROVED DANISH No. 22

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

After 11 years of painstaking work we have isolated out of our good old strain a greatly improved Danish which so far has proven immune to leaf blight (tip burn).

We feel that no greater advancement has taken place in cabbage breeding since the eradication of black leg and black rot than the development of this variety which is so highly leaf blight resisting.

Description and Habit of Growth

It has a short stem with a very solid deep head. In a great number of strain tests scattered from Maine to Florida it has outyielded every one from 3 to 10 tons per acre. It even outyields our good old strain several tons per acre.

It is an extremely sure header and free grower. Plants should be set fairly thick unless large heads are desired. Thick setting with a sure heading type always gives tonnage.

Bursting

For several years we have set some of this cabbage as early as the 10th of June and let it stand until the first of November without its bursting or taking leaf blight. These trials were conducted on sod ground which grows cabbage much more susceptible to bursting and leaf blight than stubble. However stubble ground most always produces greener cabbage for storage.

Yield and Quality

There seems to be almost no limit to its yield under favorable conditions. In Florida it cut over 26 tons per acre. It has yielded over 25 tons per acre with us the past two years.

No better keeper can be found. Trimming, when taken from storage is reduced to a minimum owing to the unusual overlapping of the leaves forming the head. It may be set earlier than many strains and yet produce good green heads owing to its freedom from leaf blight. To say the least it surpasses any thing we have ever seen in Danish cabbage. Don't fail to try it.

It took first prize at our New York State Fair last fall.

Price

One lb. \$8.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; oz. 70c. Postpaid.

We book orders and send seed postpaid C. O. D. any date you wish.



Good and faulty wrapper leaves are illustrated here. We believe we have entirely eliminated the type at the right from our strain.

As they grow in the field. Outer leaves stripped off to show shape of heads and overlapping of head leaves. Note how even they are. No small ones and none cracked. Yield over 25 tons per acre.



REED BROTHERS DANISH

(LAST YEAR'S SEED)

PROVEN SEED—CARRY OVER FROM LAST YEAR—HOT WATER TREATED

We have a very limited quantity of Danish seed the same as we sold last year. We can supply this as long as it lasts. Be snappy if you want it. Germination good.

PRICE

1 lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; oz. 40 cents. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

REED BROTHERS DANISH

(OLD STRAIN)

NEW CROP SEED—HOT WATER TREATED—NORTHERN GROWN

For fear we might not get a sufficient quantity of our new Improved No. 22 Danish, we had our grower produce a small quantity of our old strain.

This will prove satisfactory for those who are not troubled with leaf blight.

PRICE

1 lb. \$4.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; oz. 40 cents. Postpaid. See Terms on order sheet.

“Dont’s” About Cabbage Culture

1. Don't put cabbage plants on the same soil oftener than once in 6 or 8 years.
2. Don't use some old garden or rich spot around the buildings for a seed bed.
3. Don't select a protected spot for the seed bed as insects hover in such places.
4. Don't locate the seed bed below last year's cabbage field or any other place when there is danger of getting contaminated soil from an old field washed or carried to the new field.
5. Don't select a piece of soil where mustard grows for a seed bed.
6. Don't use any ground for a seed bed, or the crop, which floods at any time.
7. Don't try to grow plants on damp, soggy ground.
8. Don't over fertilize your seed bed. 100 lbs. of 5-10-5 for each 3,000 sq. ft. is sufficient.
9. Don't sow seed and fertilizer together. Sow fertilizer separate and drag it in.
10. Don't use any manure on a seed bed from stock or poultry that are eating cabbage.
11. Don't plow or fit a seed bed with machinery that has just been used on an old cabbage field.
12. Don't plow or drag when your soil is too wet.
13. Don't sow your seed too thickly, 3,000 sq. ft. per lb. broadcast or 25 or 30 seeds per foot in rows.
14. Don't expect to make money in cabbage growing by using common cheap seed. Poor cabbage years are when cabbage is high. These are the times when common strains do not head well.
15. Don't expect full results on poorly fertilized soil, but don't over fertilize.
16. Don't plow your field late in the season. Do it early or in the fall, then drag at intervals until setting time.
17. Don't set late if you expect a large yield.
18. Don't space plants unevenly or too far apart for medium sized heads.
19. Don't set when your ground is wet.
20. Don't cultivate too deep or break the leaves on the plants.
21. Don't cultivate more than is necessary. Fit your ground before setting, then cultivate shallow only enough for weed control.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

An old standard variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and very solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity 20 to 25 tons per acre are not uncommon.

The uniformity is most excellent. It took first premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

Fully one-half of all cabbage used for kraut are Glory. It has been gaining in popularity for many years and now stands at the top of the list.

It is too well known to hardly need description, however, there are strains that are better than others. We believe the one we are offering has no equal. The heads are deep and practically round. With liberal fertilization and good culture one can readily get 30 tons per acre from this strain. It is one of the very best for fall shipping, maturing 10 days later than Copenhagen. There is little danger of bursting. The heads may be left until fully mature and brown over on top. The greatest gain in weight is at the later end of their growing period. Don't be too hasty about cutting.

We have seen a 12-acre field of this strain cut over 30 tons per acre, better than 360 tons.

One man near Geneva, N. Y., reported 20 tons per acre in the very dry year of 1933. It took first premium at the State Fair last fall.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.



GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN CUT IN HALF

CABBAGE PLANTS

We grow Cabbage Plants by the acre for sale to those in driving distance but do not make a practice of shipping.

Season—June 1st and later, depending upon season. Write or telephone for Prices on Reed Brothers' Improved Danish No. 22, Red, Glory and Copenhagen Market.

REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED



We grew $15\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre last summer with this Wonderful Red Danish. Most people know it was extremely dry in New York State. It's a world beater.

The cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about our RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip brown.

We are not stretching things one particle when we say every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head. There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants. Fifteen to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. Three ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

A little diversification is not a bad plan with cabbage growing. Try a few Reds. This strain took first premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 20c, oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.00; 1 lb. \$6.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

Note:—For the first time in 17 years, we have a full crop of red seed. We are reducing the price for the benefit of our customers.

EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

NEW SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

This valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It originally was a selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type. We believe there is none better.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, so we believe it not wise to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 6 or 8 years.

The Seed Bed

LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st in New York State.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years, else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. (See Diseases.) Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease. (See Diseases.)

For a seed bed sown broadcast, use 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 5-10-5. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thickly. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lb. for every 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

CONTROLLING THE CABBAGE MAGGOT

This pest is quite successfully kept in check by sowing Calomel with the seed or treating the young plants very early in their growth with several applications of corrosive sublimate solution. For detailed instructions ask for bulletin from the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Dept. of Entomology, Ithaca, N. Y., "Control of the Cabbage Maggot."

CABBAGE WORMS

Good control may be had by dusting, while the dew is on, with either three parts of hydrated lime and one part of arsenate of lead or a 50-50 mixture of hydrated lime and calcium arsenate. For small fields use a hand duster or shake dust from a loose woven sack. Large fields require a horse or power driven outfit.

PLANT LICE

Lice on cabbage can be controlled by a Black Leaf 40 solution. Consult spray chart for Formula. Use a hand spray gun or a power outfit as the case may warrant.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand, use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop and seems to help prevent tip burn (leaf blight).

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then **AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER.** Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. **DON'T** plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads. This is becoming **VERY IMPORTANT.** In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by **TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.**

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a **HEAVIER YIELDER.** We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other, This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches, using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom makes very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbages are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation is most desirable. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extends horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

Cabbage Seed Specialists

BE SURE AND PLACE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

Name _____

Post Office _____

State _____

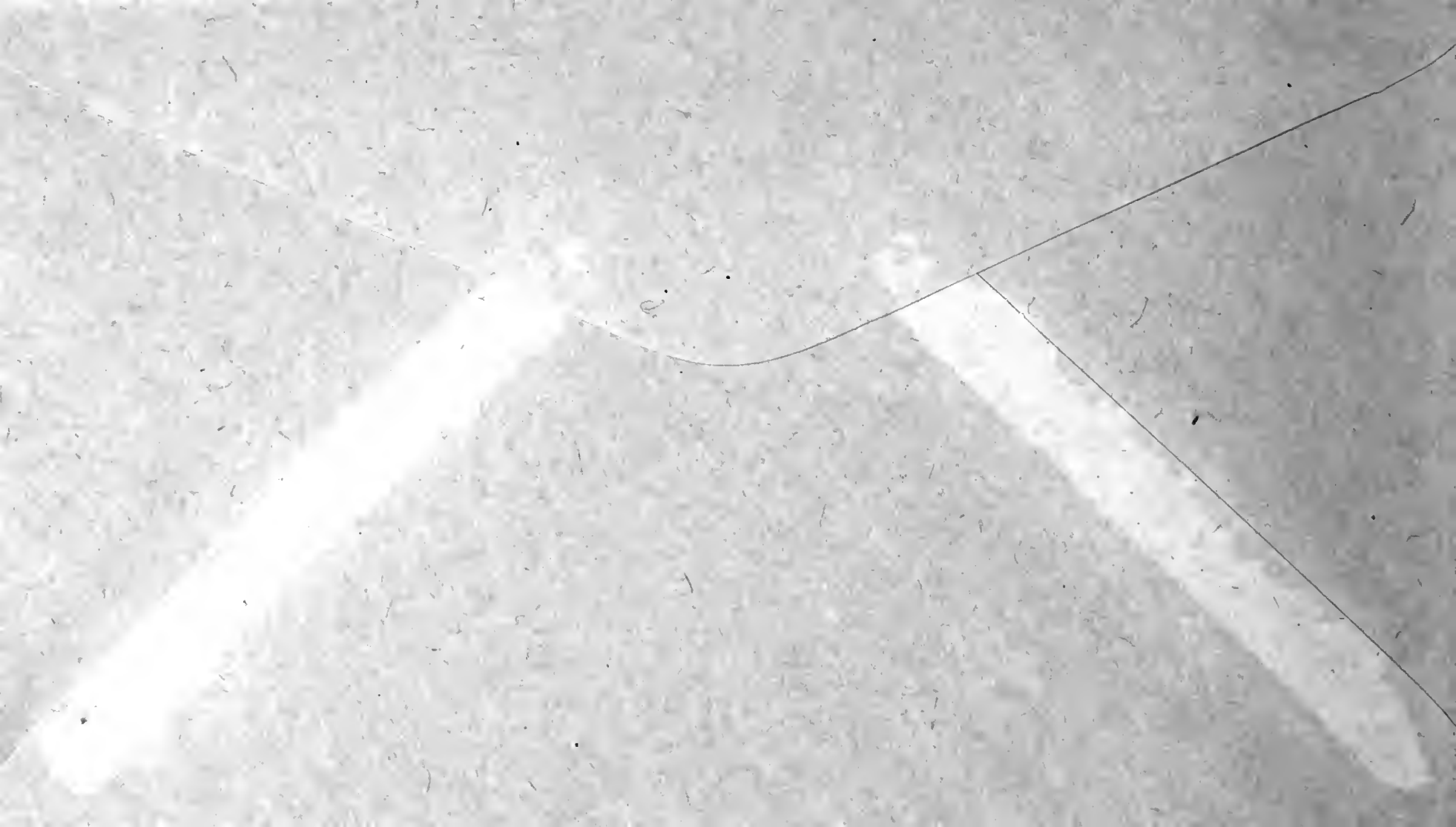
**PLACE
3 CENT
STAMP
HERE**

REED BROTHERS

CORTLAND

N. Y.

Cabbage and Farm Seed Specialists



MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER

This is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is SET, WATERED and COVERED at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead, easy, pleasant work. All the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. ONE man will set and water more plants than three can do by hand. The most important thing is that EVERY PLANT LIVES.

One man can set and water 6,000 to 10,000 plants in a ten-hour day.

You cannot afford to be without this most valuable tool. It is never too hot and dry to set plants with a Master setter. It makes it absolutely certain that you can get your crop set on time.

The little squirt of water which every plant receives down at its roots soaks and seals the roots to the already moist soil underneath the surface. The dry soil in falling around the plant as the setter is removed acts as a mulch which holds not only the water put in with the plant, but also prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil. This is different from setting and packing down the ground around a plant so that the sun dries it up and leaves it in a HARD, DRY LUMP.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

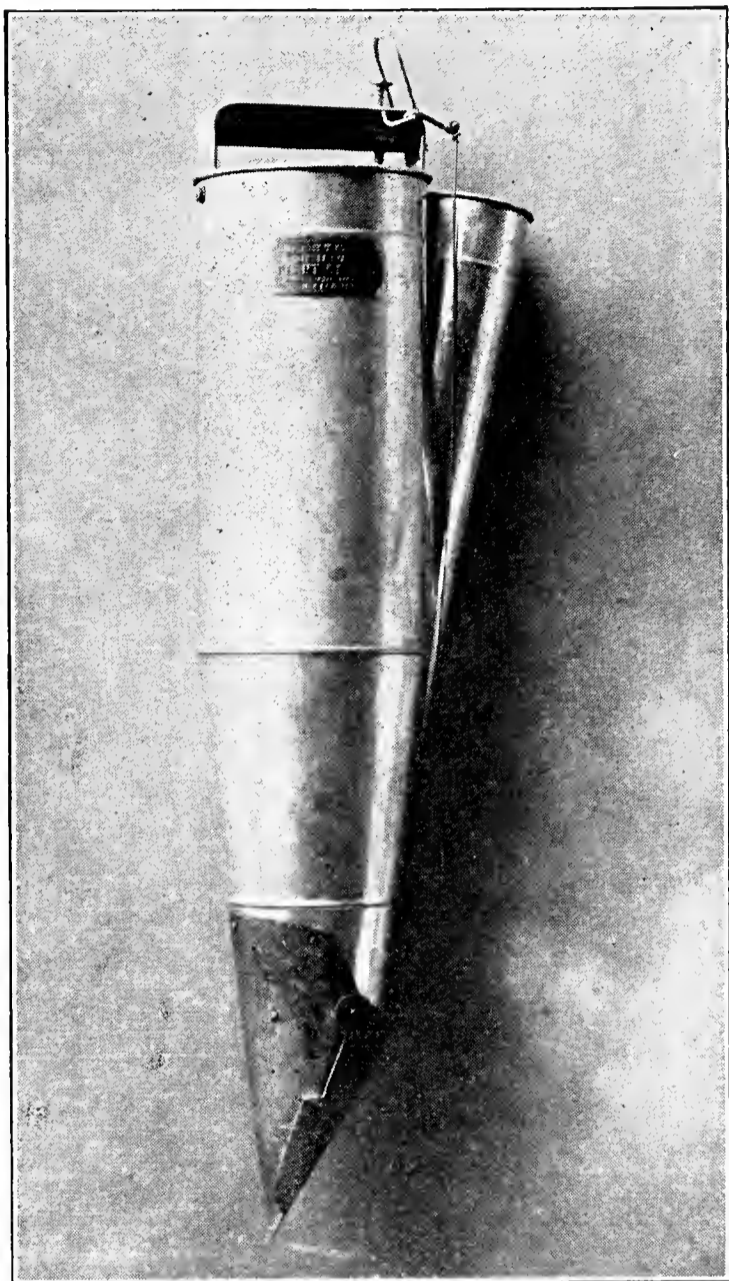
Works anywhere, even on hillsides, among stones or stumps and every plant lives.

The plants can be check-rowed, thus permitting cultivation each way. Check-rowed plants are always even, and superior quality is the result. NO HAND WORK NECESSARY ON THE CROP WHERE CHECK-ROWING IS PRACTICED.

THE SETTER IS NOT A PLAYTHING. It is built of heavy block tin, reinforced with wire. The jaws are of the best steel and the fittings are of brass. The water chamber holds enough for 125 to 150 plants.

We have used these setters over twenty years and can say they will pay for themselves on every acre set. No one setting even a quarter of an acre can afford to do without one. Plants start quicker than with any other method of setting.

PRICE, \$6.00 each, postpaid. Immediate shipment made. We are wholesale and retail dealers.



Morrisville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please find check for \$6.00 for one of your setters. I borrowed my neighbor's and like it very much.

M. A.

REED BROTHERS' EZY CABBAGE SHEARS

Cut and save your cabbage plants for stock. They are fully as valuable as corn silage which has around $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ of Protein. One acre of good cabbage will furnish 10 to 12 tons of feed after the heads have been removed, and if properly cared for will help pay the cost of growing the crop. One ton of plant leaves are worth two tons of heads for feed. Cabbage fed immediately after milking will not taint milk.

Why turn your cows on the leaves and waste a good share of this valuable feed? Cut your plants before severe freezing weather with our EZY CABBAGE SHEARS and put them into piles about the size of a big haycock, in which shape they will keep for many weeks.

One man will easily cut from one to two acres a day. No stooping over.

Plants cut with our shears are kept whole, which is more desirable, as they handle much faster and keep longer.

These shears for cutting the plants are as far ahead of other methods as the auto is ahead of the horse for speed. They are the only tool on the market for the purpose, so far as we know. We have used them for years and recommend them very highly. They are also valuable for cutting tobacco and trimming out old raspberry canes.

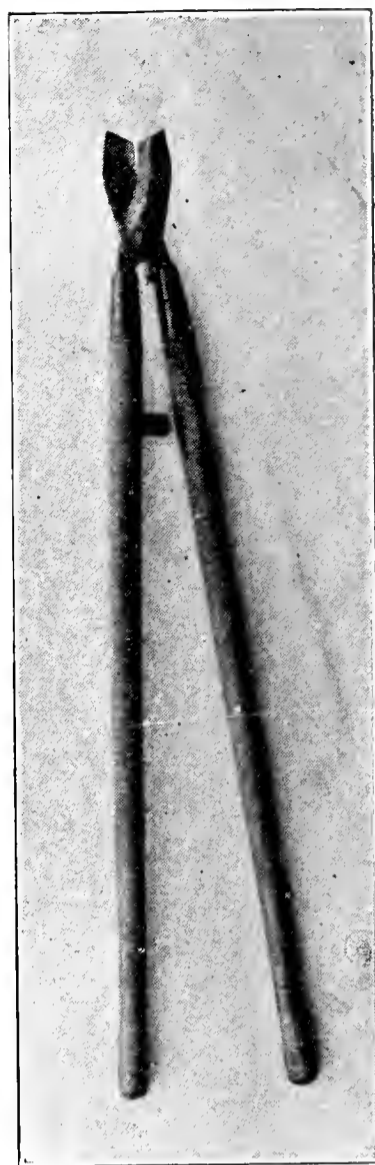
Price \$2.75; postage, 10c extra.

Brockport, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for two more pair of your EZY Cabbage Shears. I got a pair last week and they do the work so well I want two more.

Very truly yours,
V. M. B.



REED BROTHERS' IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the speediest, most practical tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

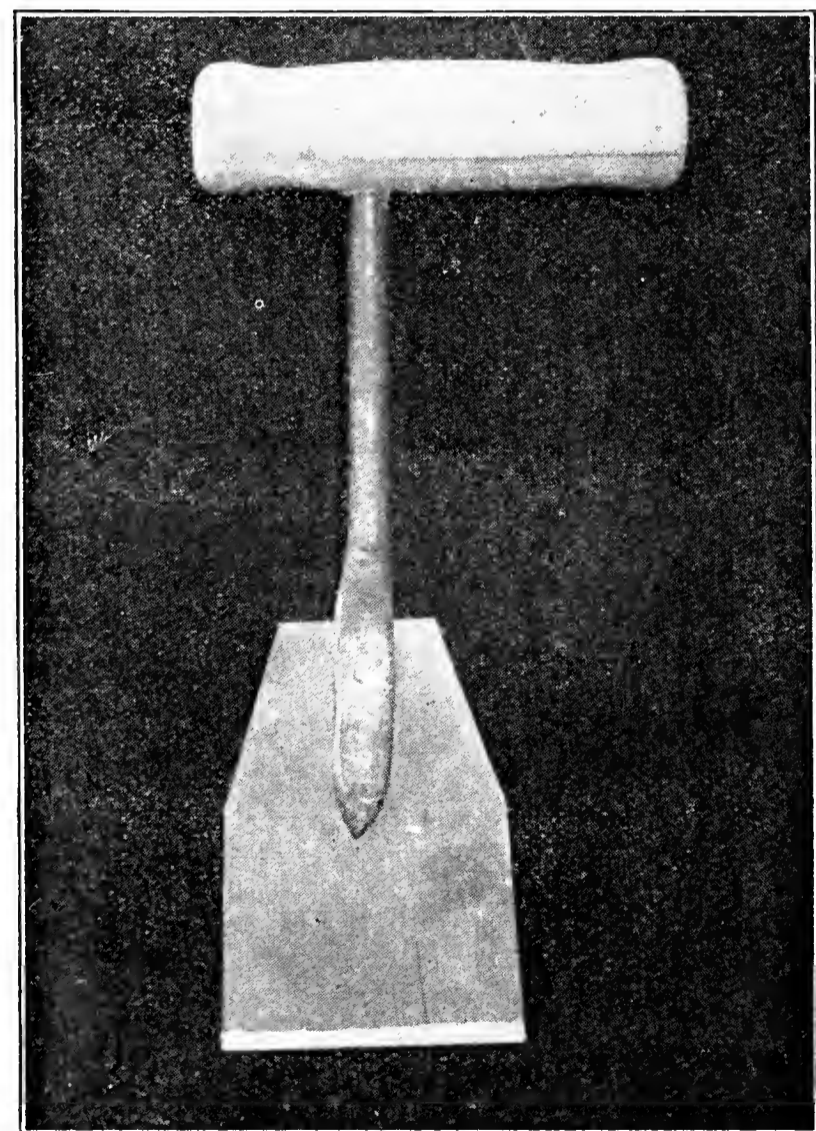
Made of the Best Tool Steel—No sore blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. **EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET OR STORAGE AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.**

Simply insert the knife between the head and the leaves at the proper point and give a little push and the head rolls out all **trimmed**. The handle extends crosswise of the hand and affords ample grip. Cutting in no wise wrenches the hand or makes any spot sore. This knife saves hours of valuable time in trimming.

Many a man has lost fingers or thumbs by using a butcher-knife or hatchet. Safe for any boy or child to use. Very easy to keep sharp.

All surplus leaves are left on the plant, which is very desirable where the plants are to be cut later for feed.

This knife will save its cost many times over in cutting a single acre, as the removal of only one or two leaves on a cabbage head by using some poorly devised tool means the loss of a good many hundred pounds per acre. We are sure they will please the most

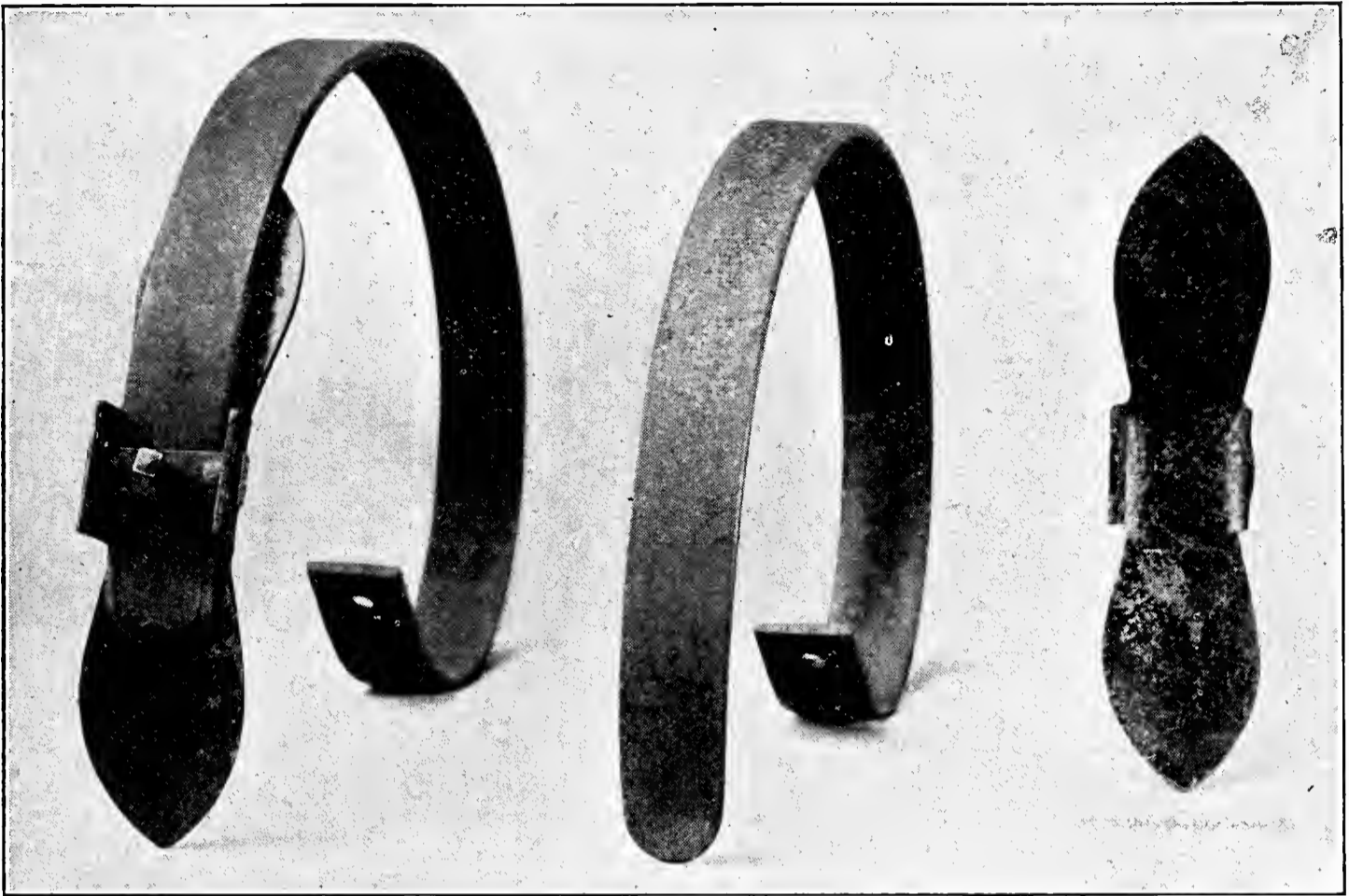


critical. This is the best tool we have ever found for cutting cabbage.

Price—\$1.00 postpaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied send it back and get your dollar.

IS YOUR HARROW IN GOOD SHAPE

If not put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it as good as new.
LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE. Will wear much longer than old style.



Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the MOST IMPORTANT tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will last indefinitely.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD "THEY ARE NO TOY."** These are a third thicker than any we have previously sold.

ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR NEARLY AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.

PRICE ONLY 35c EACH F. O. B. CORTLAND, N. Y.

SOY BEANS

Soy Beans are as high in protein and food value as clover or alfalfa. Corn silage alone is only 1½% protein. You can nearly double the protein content of your silage by planting corn and soy beans together. This combination gives more dry tonnage than corn alone. Plant corn 9-12 inches apart and put three soy beans between each kernel. This takes 6-8 quarts of corn and 12-16 quarts of soy beans to the acre. We have experienced no difficulty in growing or harvesting. On long rows when the beans and corn are planted in the same box the beans have the tendency to work to the bottom and plant out first. This may be overcome by using a separate box, mixing your seed oftener, or putting the beans with the fertilizer. They should be inoculated. We recommend the Manchu variety.

PRICES

One bu. \$2.50; ½ bu. \$1.25; pk. \$.75. Bags free. F.O.B. Cortland, N. Y. Subject to prior sale.

REED BROTHERS HARDY RED CLOVER

STATE TESTED FOR PURITY AND GERMINATION

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING MEDIUM RED CLOVER

IN SEALED BAGS CARRYING U. S. GOV. VERIFIED ORIGIN TAG (See Grimm Alfalfa)

CLOVER AND ALFALFA ARE SHORT

Be extremely careful of your seed source this year. Purchase only Verified-Origin Seed if possible.

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggans, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Seed having been grown for many years in Canada or one of the Canadian border states should be adapted to our use. Dr. Wiggans rates clover grown in Michigan 100% winter hardy for New York. Seed from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or the state of Oregon is not too well adapted to stand our rugged climate. Their soil is too rich and they are too far south, but these are just the states from which clover seed has been obtained for you in years past. Most so called Northern grown seed comes from these states.

IS NOT YOUR PRESENT PRACTICE OF SEEDING VERY COSTLY?

It is quite a general custom to use 12 to 16 quarts of grass seed per acre. We used to do it. LISTEN: If 6 quarts of red clover seed are spread evenly over one acre, each sq. ft. would have 60 seed on it. When proper field preparations have been used there is no reason why 6 quarts of clover, if hardy, should not give a good stand. (See clover growing suggestions Nos. 5 and 6.)

YOUR CLOVER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP ON YOUR FARM

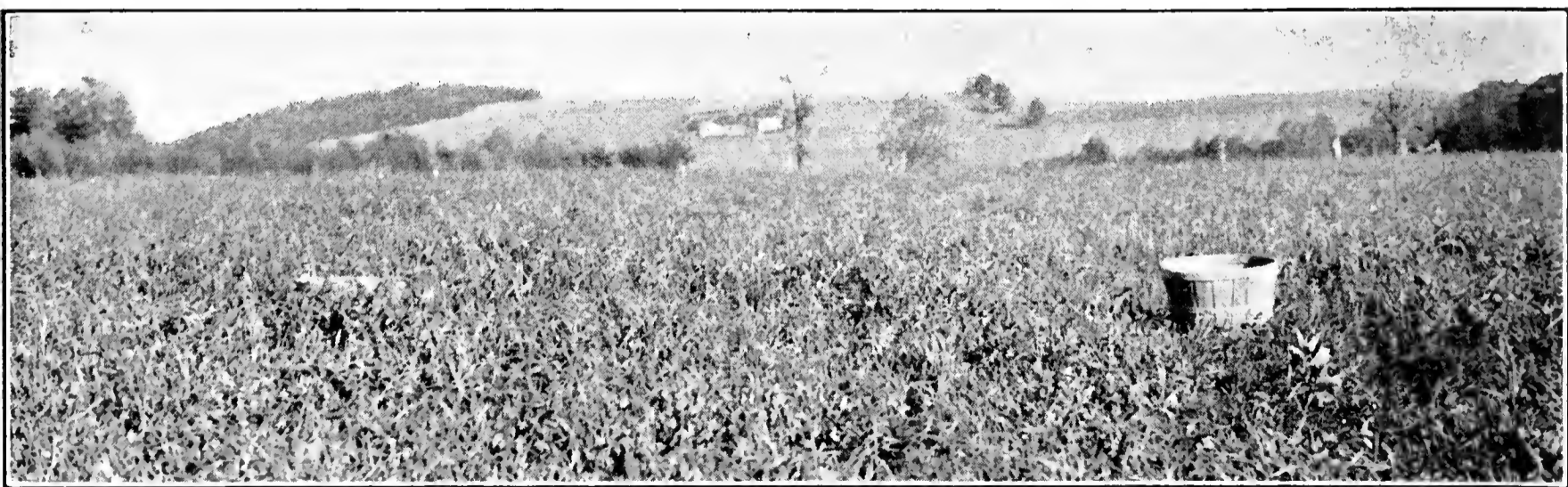
Write and ask Dr. R. G. Wiggans or Prof. H. B. Hartwig of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., if the clover seed we list is not the kind you should sow. It is cheaper this year than most ordinary kinds. Less of our seed is needed to get a stand.

PRICES

No. 1 Seed testing above 99% purity—1 bu. \$19.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$5.25.

No. 2 seed testing below 99% purity—1 bu. \$18.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$5.00.

F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Pags free. Subject to prior sale.



Seed of known origin pays. A bushel basket placed in second cutting of Reed Bros. Michigan grown clover at the left and at the right one in the so-called Northern grown seed sold very extensively.

GRIMM ALFALFA U. S. VERIFIED ORIGIN

STATE TESTED FOR PURITY AND GERMINATION

Grimm Alfalfa has long been accepted as one of the hardiest and best varieties to grow. The same locality that grows our Red Clover, which the N. Y. State College rate 100% winter hardy for New York, have found they can grow extra good alfalfa seed.

USE ONLY ADAPTED SEED

A peculiarity of Alfalfa is that a tender strain will stand the extreme cold of the Dakotas or Montana much better than the more moist climate of Southeastern Canada, Wis., Mich. or N. Y.

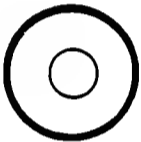
This simply proves that seed best adapted to our use should not come from the drier western states. The climate where our Alfalfa is grown is similar to our own. You can't question the hardiness of a strain if it went through the Michigan Winter of 1934.

LOOK AT OUR PRICE! While the supply lasts.

No. 1 seed testing above 99% purity—Bu. \$20.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$10.25; pk. \$5.50.

No. 2 seed testing below 99% purity—Bu. \$19.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.75; pk. \$5.25.

F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Bags free. Subject to prior sale.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

VERIFIED-ORIGIN SEED CERTIFICATE

Issued by Authority of the
United States Department of Agriculture

This certifies that the origin (where grown) of this lot of seed has been verified by a Federal Seed Inspector, as indicated below, and that this covers
ORIGIN ONLY—NOT VARIETY, QUALITY, PURITY, or GERMINATION

Kind of Seed _____ Lot No. _____

Where grown _____

U. S. SEED VERIFICATION SERVICE
Chicago, Illinois

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

To protect farmers against non-hardy seed, the U. S. Government has adopted the Verified Origin service. Our clover and alfalfa is put up in 1 bu. sealed bags carrying U. S. Government Verified Origin tag as shown above.

ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats shall a man buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture, who said, "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work. Ten years average yield 62.4 bu. per acre.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is 40 lbs. or better per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give about 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using the original strain furnished by our State College. It took a premium at the State Fair last fall.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm), \$1.00 per bu. Jute bags free.

F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y.

COMMON ALFALFA (MICHIGAN GROWN)

STATE TESTED FOR PURITY AND GERMINATION

IN SEALED BAGS CARRYING U. S. GOV. VERIFIED-ORIGIN TAG (See Grimm Alfalfa)

Many believe common alfalfa as good or better than Grimm if the seed is produced in a section suitable for their use. This seed is produced under the same conditions as our clover and Grimm alfalfa and should be fully hardy for farmers here in the east. Any plant that could withstand last winter in Michigan should surely produce seed hardy for us to use here in the east.

Our common alfalfa has about 1% of Red Clover in it. Aside from this it is about the purest lot of seed we have ever seen.

PRICE

One bu. \$18.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$9.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$5.00.

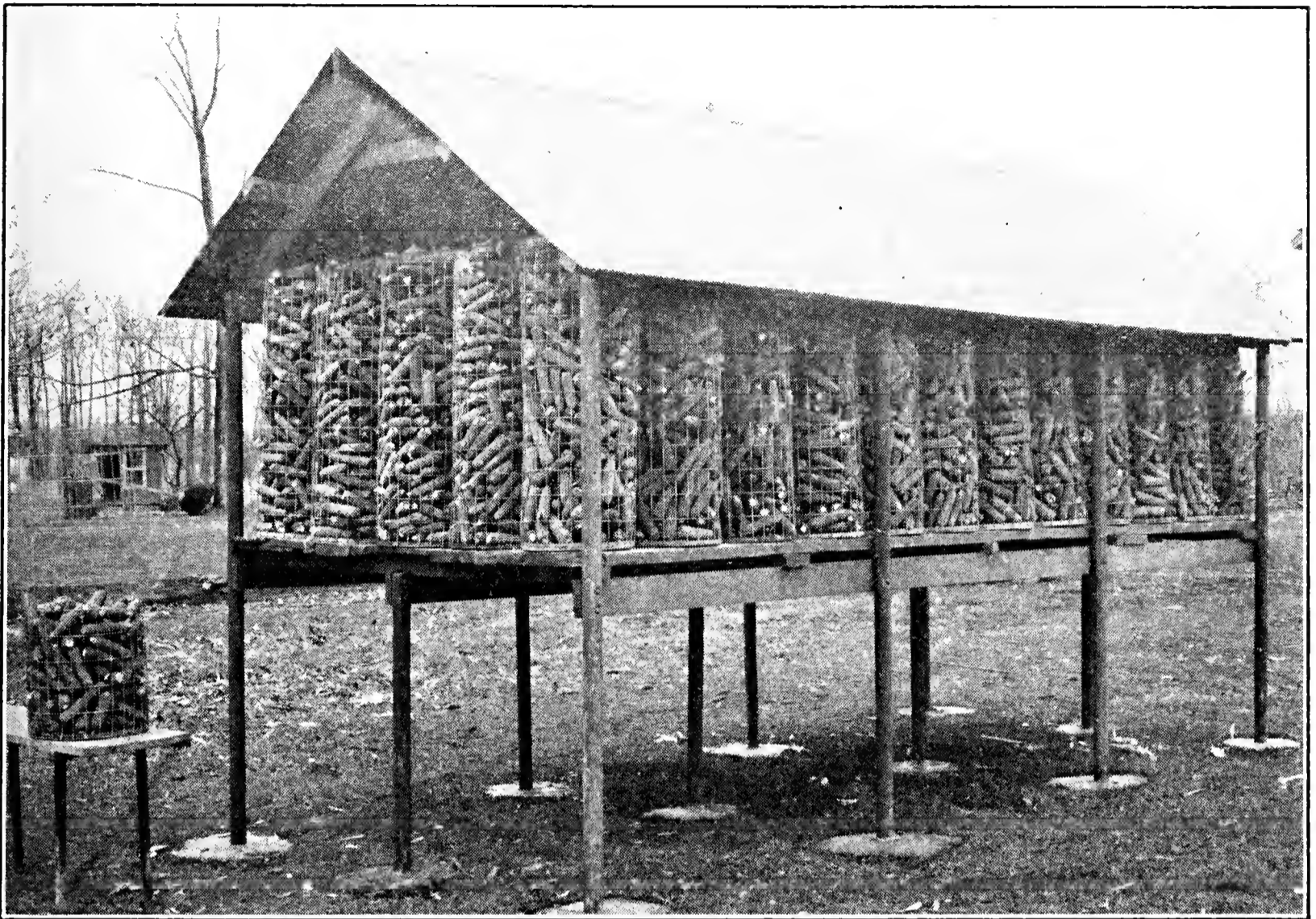
F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Bags free. Subject to prior sale.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA GROWING SUGGESTIONS

1. Use seed from a section as poor or poorer and as cold or colder than your own. Seed should have been grown there at least 10 years so that nature might kill off non hardy plants.
 2. Don't smother young seedling by sowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 bu. of grain per acre. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. will give a maximum yield, so say our N. Y. State College. We agree. Barley is one of the best nurse crops.
 3. Test your soil and use lime if necessary. If you can't afford a good application sow what your grain drill will run. About 300 lbs. of Super Phosphate usually pays.
 4. Late spring plowing usually dries out so it is hard to catch a seeding. Fall plowing is usually best.
 5. 2 qts. of Timothy per acre will put about 40 seeds on each sq. ft. We doubt the advisability of using more on ordinary conditions. A lot of Timothy chokes clover like weeds in a cultivated crop because it is a ranker growing plant.
6. **Here is the best rule of all:** Grow 2 cultivated crops on your land before trying to seed. You don't have to buy anything to follow this suggestion. Try it and be convinced. It applies to alfalfa as well as red clover. Seed may also be reduced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$. Dozens of farmers are discovering this to be true.
7. Top dress your new seeding with manure if possible, especially on land that has just grown a crop of cabbage.
 8. An old time clover seed grower from the section where our seed is produced, told us if we couldn't get a stand with 6 qts. of their seed per acre, we wouldn't if we used 6 bu. of either theirs or any other.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN

West Branch Sweepstakes - Cornell No. 11



Air Drying Seed Corn

This is the most excellent method of curing seed corn where conditions are favorable. Here on the shore of one of the finger lakes our seed corn is grown until it is fully ripe and then thoroughly air dried, as freezing weather is unknown until very late. Proper curing is the secret of good seed corn.

CORNELL NO. 11 AND WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES ARE BEST ADAPTED TO NEW YORK STATE

Our State College recommends these two varieties for silage purposes in this state. Use Cornell No. 11 for sections having an elevation of 1,000 feet or over and a growing season of 100 to 110 days. Use West Branch for elevations of less than 1,000 feet and growing conditions with 110 to 120 days.

BOTH VARIETIES TOOK FIRST PRIZE AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1934 PRICE—Either Variety

\$3.25 per bushel, F. O. B. Corn can be shipped C. O. D. by express or by freight sight draft any date you wish. If by express give name of your town where express office is located and if by freight give name of your bank

**MANY A MAN IS BUYING EXTRA GRAIN THIS WINTER BECAUSE HE PLANTED
SEED CORN NOT ACCLIMATED TO HIS SECTION. OUR CORN IS ACCLIMATED
TO NEW YORK STATE.**

After you have studied the following table we are sure you will see the folly of buying seed corn from southern sections.

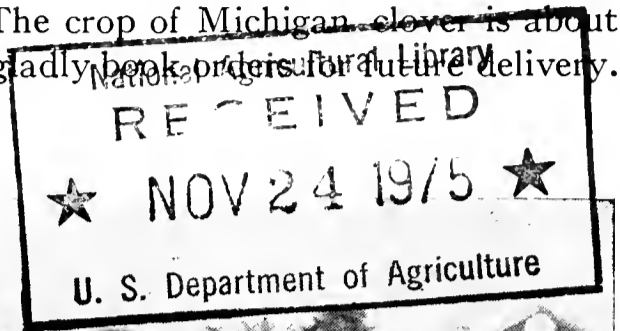
	An Immature Variety	Reed Bros. Sweepstakes	Cornell No. 11
Total wt. of silage	21.7 tons	18.1 tons	12.6 tons
Water in silage	16.8 tons	13.2 tons	7.9 tons
Dry Shelled Corn	.1 tons	2.0 tons	2.1 tons
Total dry wt.	4.9 tons	4.9 tons	4.7 tons

(Use corn which matures and pipe the water to your cows.)

GRASS SEED

Red Clover—Medium	\$18.00 per bu.	} All Michigan grown. Put up in 1 bu. sealed bags with U. S. Government origin tag showing where it is produced.
Grimm Alfalfa	\$19.00 per bu.	
Common Alfalfa	\$18.00 per bu.	

An early fall purchase made these prices possible. The crop of Michigan clover is about 25%. We suggest that you place your order EARLY. We gladly book orders for future delivery.



Reed Bros. Michigan red clover and peas were sown in the spring. The peas were cut July 1st. The clover was cut the same year, September 1.

SOY BEANS

A glimpse of our 20 acres of soy beans and corn for silage. We are feeding 1-3 less grain than ever before, and producing the same amount of milk.

**CUT YOUR FEED
BILL BY GROWING
SOY BEANS—
THE THREE IN
ONE PLANT
PROTEIN, FAT
AND SOIL
BUILDING**

You might just as well grow Soy Beans in your corn as weeds.

For description see page 11.

